

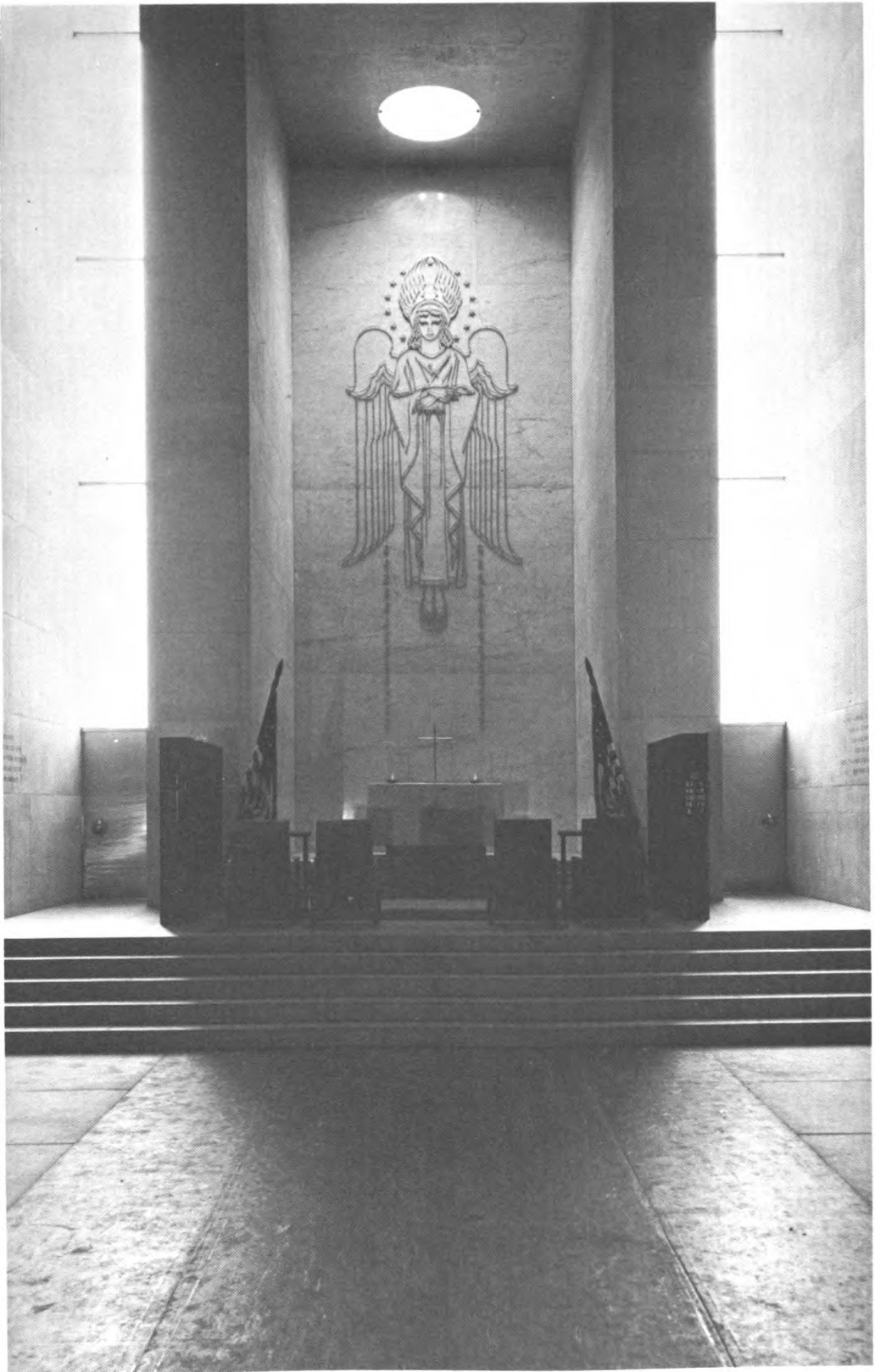
Ardennes American Cemetery and Memorial

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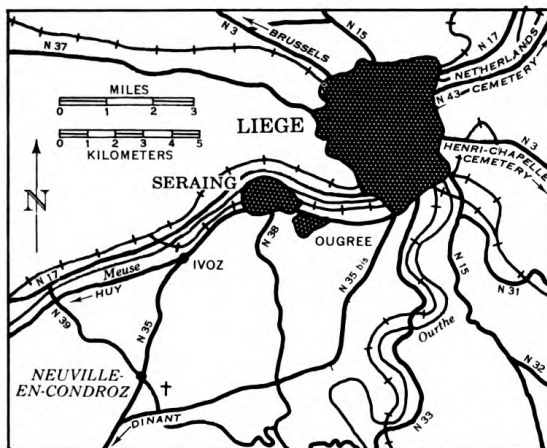
The American Battle Monument Commission

1963



Memorial Chapel.

Ardennes American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

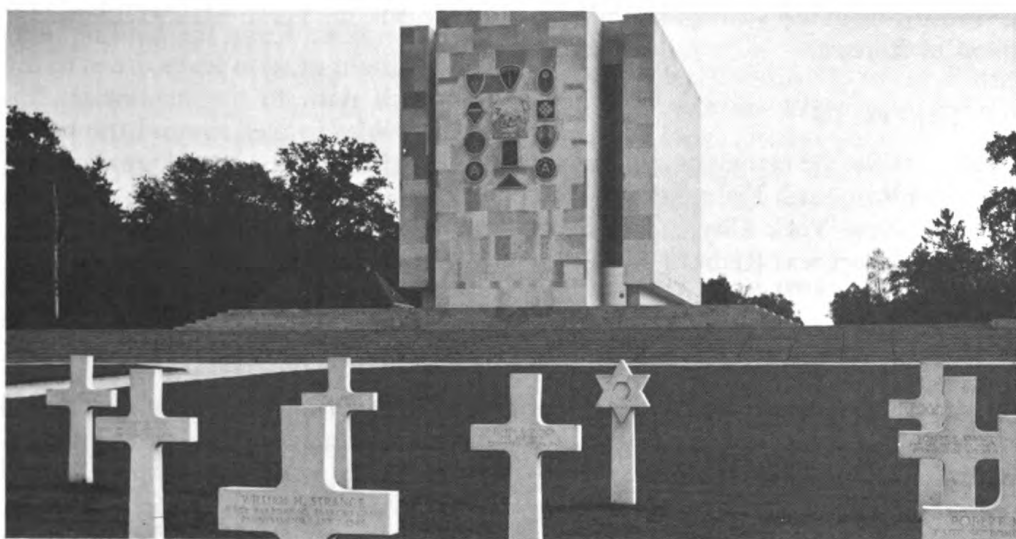
Ardennes Cemetery is situated near the southeast edge of the village of Neuville-en-Condroz, 12 miles southwest of Liège, Belgium. Highway N 35 bis from Liège to Marche or Dinant and Paris passes the main entrance. Liège can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about 5½ hours, from Brussels in a little more than 1 hour, and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicabs are available from Liège station. Hotel accommodations are available in Liège.

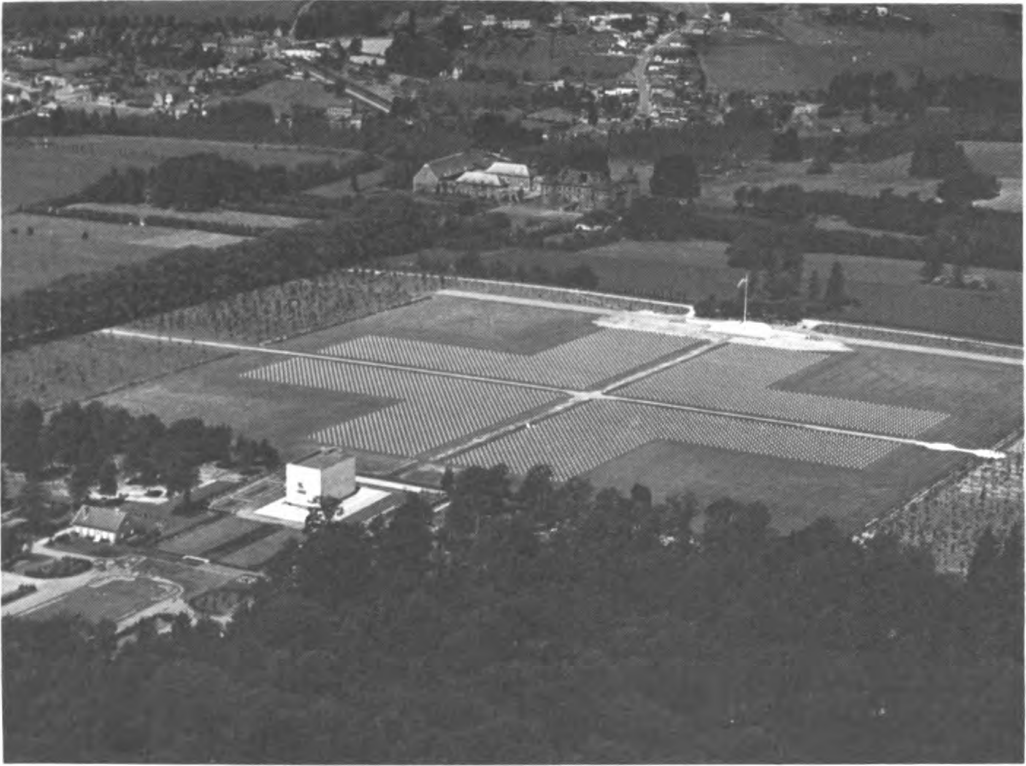
THE SITE

The cemetery site covers 90½ acres of a slope descending gently northward toward Neuville-en-Condroz. Its south and east sides are enframed in woodland in which red and white oak, beech and ash predominate; its west side is lined by an avenue of stately lindens (*Tilia platyphyllos*) and its north boundary by informal tree groups.

The site, first established on 8 February 1945, was liberated on 8 September 1944 by the 1st Division. Here are buried 5,279 of our military Dead;

North Façade of Memorial.





Aerial View of Cemetery and Memorial.

three-fifths of them were airmen. Many died in repulsing the enemy's final major counteroffensive in the Ardennes in December 1944 and January 1945, including some service troops who were called to duty in the front lines. Many others gave their lives in the advance to the Rhine and across Germany, or in the strategic bombardment of Europe.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Reinhard, Hofmeister & Walquist of New York City. The landscape architect was Richard K. Weber of Roslyn, Long Island.

GENERAL LAYOUT

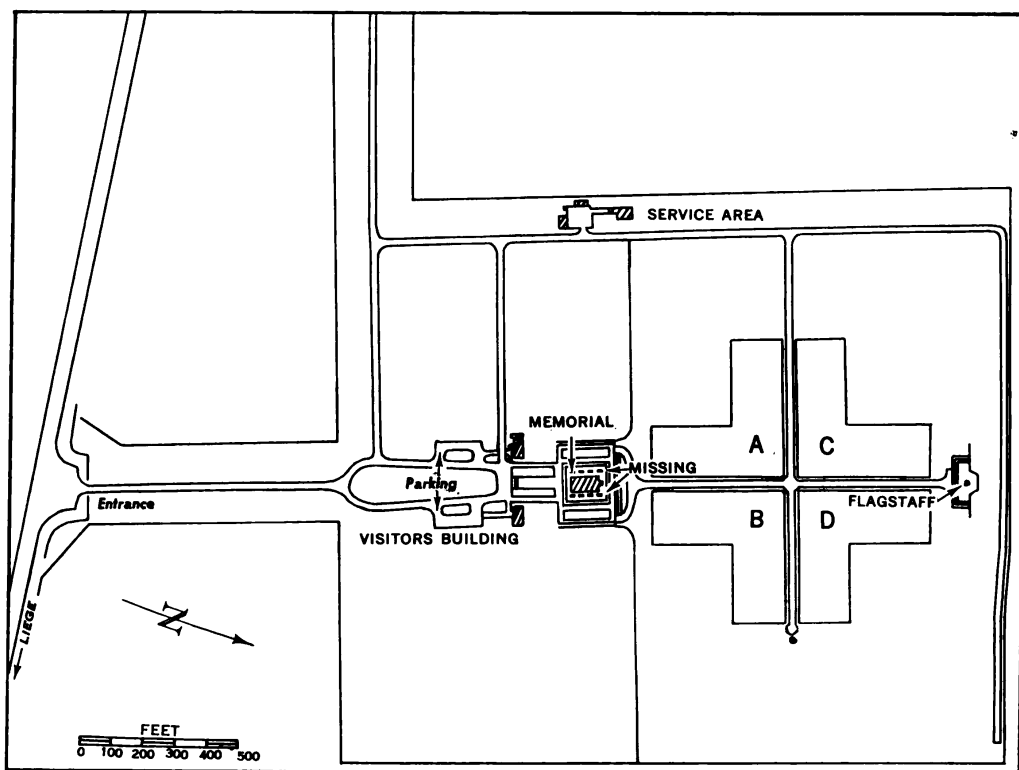
The main gate is on the north side of highway N 35 bis. It is set within a plantation of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and its wing walls are backed by an evergreen hedge. A straight avenue

bordered by horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) trees leads for 300 yards through the woods to a broad green mall bordered by massifs of prostrate Yews (*Taxus Baccata repandens*) and flanked by the automobile parking areas. At the far right (east) side is the Visitors' Building; on the left the Superintendent's house; the memorial is on the axis. From the landing platform a flight of steps leads down to the approach path to the memorial; this path divides to pass around the building and leads to the burial area beyond.

Beyond the woods to the west are the wells, reservoirs, and service buildings. Drinking water is treated in a purification system.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial of English Portland Whitbed limestone is austere rectangular in form. It projects on all sides beyond its base which, in turn, is set upon a Danube Gray granite



Location of Cemetery Features.

podium reached by seven steps; these extend entirely around the building except where they are interrupted at the south end to permit access to the main door. The podium at the north end affords an impressive view of the burial area and of the countryside beyond.

Carved in high relief on the south facade of the memorial is an American eagle 17 feet high. Beside it are three figures symbolizing Justice, Liberty, and Truth; the composition is balanced by 13 stars representing the United States. This sculpture is from the design of C. Paul Jennewein of New York City; the work was executed by Jean Juge of Paris. The main doors to the memorial are of stainless steel and bear in relief the dates: 1941, 1945.

The south, east, and west interior walls of the memorial are decorated with large maps composed of inlaid marbles embracing a range of colors from white through cream and gray to

black. Much of the lettering is of bronze; other topographical and military details are rendered in mosaic, or enameled or plated bronze. The map above the door records both the last great enemy offensive ARDENNES, popularly known as "The Battle of the Bulge," which took place during the winter of 1944-45, and also the subsequent advance of the Allied forces across the RHINELAND to the Rhine river; it measures 19½ feet high by 22½ feet long. Elaborating this map is an inscription in English, French, and Flemish, of which this is the English text:

ON 16 DECEMBER 1944 THE ENEMY MADE HIS LAST CONCERTED EFFORT TO STAVE OFF DEFEAT, UNLEASHING THREE ARMIES ON A NARROW FRONT. PREPARED IN GREATEST SECRECY AND LAUNCHED UNDER COVER OF FOG AND RAIN, HIS ATTACK IN THE ARDENNES WAS INITIALLY SUCCESSFUL. BREAKING THROUGH ON A 45-MILE FRONT, HIS FORCES PENE-

TRATED OVER 60 MILES, BUT AMERICAN SOLDIERS, FIGHTING VALIANTLY, HELD THE CRITICAL SHOULDERS OF THE SALIENT.

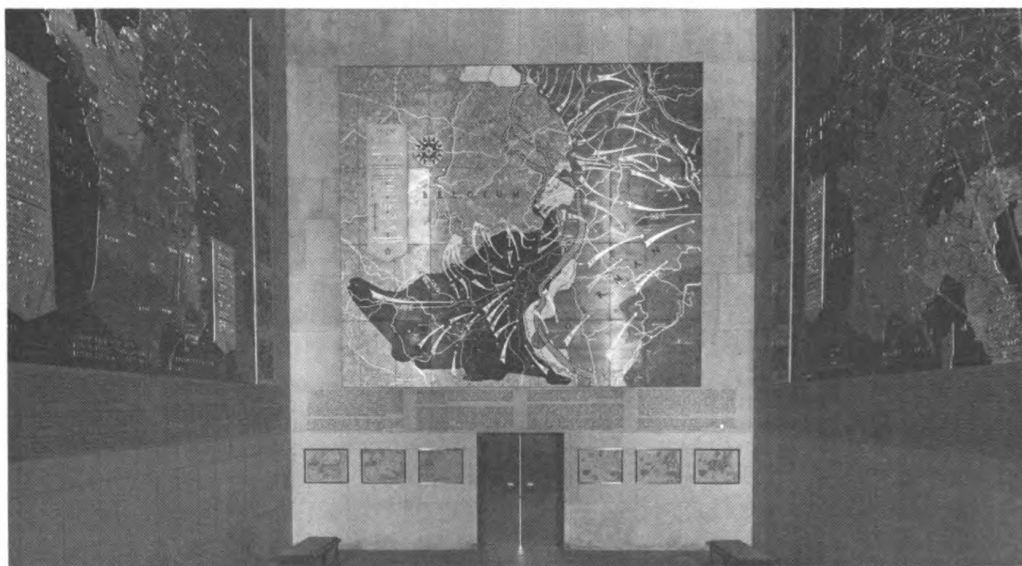
REACTING PROMPTLY AND DECISIVELY, THE ALLIES RUSHED ALL AVAILABLE RESERVES TO THE SCENE. A FURIOUS STRUGGLE DEVELOPED AT THE ROAD CENTER OF ST. VITH WHERE THE ENEMY ADVANCE WAS STUBBORNLY DELAYED. AT BASTOGNE, ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED FOR FIVE DAYS, AMERICAN TROOPS, WITH THE HELP OF SUPPLIES DROPPED BY IX TROOP CARRIER COMMAND AIRCRAFT, MAINTAINED THEIR DEFENSE. WHILE THE FIRST ARMY BLOCKED THE ENEMY'S EFFORTS TO BREAK THROUGH TOWARD LIEGE AND CROSS THE MEUSE, THE THIRD ARMY BY A MASTERFUL CHANGE OF FRONT TURNED NORTH AND ON 22 DECEMBER COUNTERATTACKED THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE PENETRATION. ON 23 DECEMBER THE SKIES CLEARED, ENABLING OUR EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES TO ENTER THE BATTLE AND STRIKE AT THE ENEMY ARMOR AND SUPPLY COLUMNS.

THE THIRD ARMY CONTINUED ITS ADVANCE, RELIEVING BASTOGNE ON 26 DECEMBER. THE FIRST ARMY'S COUNTER-ATTACK FROM THE NORTH CAME ON

3 JANUARY 1945. STRUGGLING FORWARD AGAINST DETERMINED OPPOSITION, ACROSS SNOW-COVERED MINE FIELDS IN BITTERLY COLD WEATHER, THE THIRD AND FIRST ARMIES MET AT HOUFFALIZE ON THE 16TH. THE SALIENT WAS COMPLETELY REDUCED BY 25 JANUARY.

WHILE MAINTAINING THEIR ADVANCE IN THE ARDENNES, AMERICAN TROOPS NOW PUSHED DOWN THE ROER VALLEY. ON 23 FEBRUARY, THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES LAUNCHED THEIR ASSAULT ACROSS THIS RIVER, WITH FIGHTERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE CLOSELY SUPPORTING THE FORWARD UNITS, AND SEIZED BRIDGEHEADS AT JULICH AND DUREN. AS THE OFFENSIVE GATHERED MOMENTUM, UNITS TO THE SOUTH JOINED THE ADVANCE. THE FIRST ARMY REACHED COLOGNE BY 5 MARCH AND WHEELED TO THE SOUTHEAST. THE NEXT DAY THE THIRD ARMY ATTACKED NORTH OF THE MOSELLE. PRECEDED BY AIRCRAFT STRIKES THAT DISORGANIZED THE RETREATING ENEMY, OUR GROUND FORCES ADVANCED RAPIDLY. ON 7 MARCH THE FIRST ARMY SEIZED THE UNDEMOLISHED BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, THEN PROMPTLY ESTAB-

Ardennes and Rhineland Operations Map and Key Maps (see page 18).





Overall Operations Map.

LISHED AND EXPANDED A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RIVER. THE LINE OF THE RHINE, THE LAST BARRIER IN THE WEST, HAD BEEN BREACHED.

The map, 19½ by 26½ feet, on the west wall records the military operations in western Europe from the landings in Normandy and the French Riviera up to the end of the war. On this map also is depicted the great air assault against the enemy's military and industrial systems. Descriptive texts in the three languages accompany the map, this being the English version:

ON 6 JUNE 1944, PRECEDED BY AIRBORNE UNITS AND COVERED BY NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES LANDED ON THE COAST OF NORMANDY.

PUSHING SOUTHWARD THEY ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD SOME 20 MILES IN DEPTH. ON 25 JULY, IN THE WAKE OF A PARALYZING AIR BOMBARDMENT BY THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BROKE OUT OF THE BEACHHEAD WEST OF ST. LO. ON 1 AUGUST IT WAS JOINED BY THE U.S. THIRD ARMY. TOGETHER THEY REPULSED A POWERFUL COUNTERATTACK TOWARDS AVRANCHES. CRUSHED BETWEEN THE AMERICANS ON THE SOUTH AND WEST AND THE BRITISH ON THE NORTH, AND ATTACKED CONTINUOUSLY BY THE U.S. AND BRITISH AIR FORCES, THE ENEMY RETREATED ACROSS THE SEINE.

SUSTAINED BY THE HERCULEAN ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY PERSONNEL, THE ALLIED

GROUND AND AIR FORCES PURSUED VIGOROUSLY. BY MID-SEPTEMBER THE U.S. NINTH ARMY HAD LIBERATED BREST; THE FIRST ARMY HAD SWEEPED THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG AND WAS STANDING ON THE THRESHOLD OF GERMANY; THE THIRD ARMY HAD REACHED THE MOSELLE AND HAD JOINED FORCES WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES ADVANCING NORTHWARD FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. ON THE LEFT FLANK, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS HAD ENTERED THE NETHERLANDS. ON 17 SEPTEMBER THE IX TROOP CARRIER COMMAND AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE DROPPED THREE AIRBORNE DIVISIONS IN THE NIJMEGEN-ARNHEM AREA IN A BOLD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE CROSSINGS OF THE LOWER RHINE.

PROGRESS DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS WAS SLOW, THE FIGHTING BITTER AS OPPOSITION STIFFENED. THE OPENING OF THE PORT OF ANTWERP ON 28 NOVEMBER MATERIALLY EASED THE LOGISTICAL BURDEN. THE FIRST AND NINTH ARMIES BROKE THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND CAPTURED AACHEN. METZ FELL AS THE THIRD ARMY PUSHED TO THE SAAR. ON ITS RIGHT, THE SEVENTH ARMY AIDED BY THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE DROVE TO THE RHINE AT STRASBOURG, WHILE FRENCH TROOPS FREED MULHOUSE. THEN, IN THE ARDENNES, ON 16 DECEMBER, THE ENEMY LAUNCHED HIS FINAL MAJOR COUNTEROFFENSIVE. PROMPT TACTICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE SUPERB FIGHTING QUALITIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN FINALLY HALTED THIS DRIVE. A CONCURRENT OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED BETWEEN SAARBRUCKEN AND COLMAR MET THE SAME FATE.

DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE WAS CLEARED IN A SERIES OF HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS. ON 7 MARCH AMERICAN FORCES SEIZED THE ONE REMAINING UNDEMOLISHED BRIDGE AT REMAGEN. A SURPRISE CROSSING WAS EFFECTED AT OPPENHEIM ON 22 MARCH. THEN, IN THE NEXT TWO DAYS ALLIED TROOPS SPEARHEADED BY

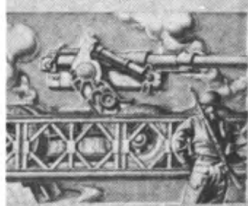
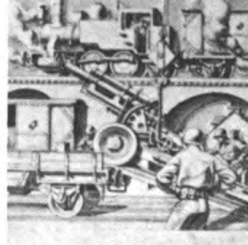
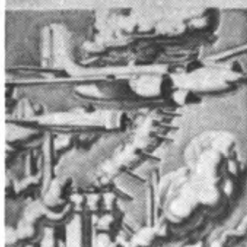
A MASSIVE AIRBORNE ATTACK, MADE THEIR MAJOR ASSAULT CROSSING NEAR WESEL. PUSHING RAPIDLY EASTWARD OUR ARMIES ENCIRCLED THE ENTIRE RUHR VALLEY IN A GIGANTIC DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT. WITH AIR AND GROUND FORCES OPERATING AS A TEAM, THE ALLIES SWEEPED ACROSS GERMANY TO MEET THE ADVANCING TROOPS OF THE U.S.S.R. AT THE ELBE AND FORCE THE COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE ENEMY ON 8 MAY 1945, 337 DAYS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS IN FRANCE.

Ranged along each side of the map are six panels illustrating the combat arms; they are painted in black upon white Carrara marble, the background of each picture being cut back and gilded, recalling the golden finish of the ceiling. The subjects of these panels are (as one faces them) see page 9:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Heavy Bombers | 1. Battlefield Communications |
| 2. Naval Fire Support | 2. Antiaircraft Artillery |
| 3. Paratroopers | 3. Medium Bombers |
| 4. Battlefield First Aid | 4. Field Artillery |
| 5. Armor in Action | 5. Infantry in Action |
| 6. Infantry Support Weapons | 6. Combat Engineer Bridging |

The map on the opposite (east) wall portrays the Services of Supply of the European Theater of Operations. The English version of its descriptive text reads:

THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS REACHED THE BRITISH ISLES ON 26 JANUARY 1942. THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY WAS PROMPTLY ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION, SHELTER, SUPPLY AND HOSPITALIZATION OF THEIR CONSTANTLY INCREASING NUMBERS. BY JUNE 1942 IT WAS ACTIVELY FUNCTIONING — PREPARING AIRFIELDS, TRAINING CAMPS, PORTS AND DEPOTS, AS WELL AS RECEIVING,



Side Panels to Wall Maps.

Combat Arms.

Combat Arms.

Supply Services.

Supply Services.

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9



Services of Supply.

STORING AND DISTRIBUTING THE 16,000,000 TONS OF CARGO WHICH REACHED THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO THE CROSS-CHANNEL ATTACK. IN NOVEMBER 1942 THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA DEFERRED FOR MANY MONTHS THE BUILD-UP FOR THE EUROPEAN ASSAULT. NEVERTHELESS, ON 6 JUNE 1944 WHEN THE ALLIES LANDED IN NORMANDY, THE SERVICES WERE READY FOR THIS SUPREME TEST.

INITIALLY SUPPLIES WERE LANDED OVER THE OPEN BEACHES, BUT NAVAL PERSONNEL PROMPTLY ESTABLISHED TEMPORARY ANCHORAGES AND TWO ARTIFICIAL HARBORS (KNOWN AS "MULBERRIES") BY SINKING SHIPS AND PRE-FABRICATED CONCRETE CAISSONS. THESE WERE OF PRICELESS AID IN THE UNLOADING OF TROOPS AND CARGO. IN SPITE OF THE LACK OF A MAJOR PORT, WHEN THE ADVANCE WAS RESUMED IN JULY ADEQUATE SUPPLIES HAD BEEN ASSEMBLED IN THE BEACHHEAD.

WHILE THE ALLIED ARMIES SWEEP

FORWARD FROM NORMANDY, U.S. AND FRENCH TROOPS LANDED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. AS THE DISTANCES FROM THE PORTS LENGTHENED, THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM BECAME ACUTE. NEVERTHELESS, THE SUPPLY ORGANIZATION FUNCTIONED MOST EFFECTIVELY, REPAIRING AND BUILDING ROADS AND RAILROADS, OPERATING HIGH-SPEED TRUCK CONVOYS SUCH AS THE "RED BALL EXPRESS", EXTENDING FUEL PIPELINES AND PROVIDING AIR LIFT.

THE ALLIED NAVIES PLAYED A VITAL ROLE BY SAFEGUARDING A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES ACROSS THE SEAS. THE LINE OF SUPPLY WAS DEVELOPED FIRST FROM THE ASSAULT BEACHES, THEN THROUGH CHERBOURG AND LE HAVRE. WHEN ANTWERP WAS OPENED IN LATE NOVEMBER THE MAIN LINES OF COMMUNICATION FOR THE 12TH AND 21ST ARMY GROUPS WERE SHIFTED TO THAT PORT. FROM THE SOUTH THE SUPPLY LINE FOR THE 6TH ARMY GROUP CAME UP THE RHONE VALLEY FROM MARSEILLE.

ON 21 MARCH 1945 ON THE EVE OF THE MAIN CROSSING OF THE RHINE THE U.S. COMMUNICATIONS ZONE, WHICH NOW CONTROLLED THE SUPPLY OF U.S. TROOPS, COMPRISED FIVE BASE SECTIONS, ONE INTERMEDIATE SECTION AND TWO ADVANCE SECTIONS. THESE PREPARED AND OPERATED THE FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN AND REINFORCE OUR TROOPS ON THE CONTINENT AND IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. AFTER THE LANDINGS IN NORMANDY, THE BEACHES AND PORTS OPERATED BY AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM DISCHARGED OVER 15,300,000 TONS OF CARGO ORIGINATING IN THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

THE ADVANCE SECTIONS OPERATED IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE ARMIES, DRAWING SUPPLIES FROM THE BASE AND INTERMEDIATE SECTIONS. THESE SUPPLIES WERE FORWARDED TO THE COMBAT UNITS. AN EFFICIENT SYSTEM FOR THE HOSPITALIZATION AND EVACUATION OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED OPERATED CONTINUOUSLY. IN WORLD WAR II THE DECISIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL SERVICES IN MODERN WARFARE WAS CLEARLY MANIFESTED.

This map also is embellished by 12 panels (see page 9) representing functions of the Services of Supply, viz:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Atlantic Supply Convoy | 1. Ordnance Repair |
| 2. Military Railroad Operations | 2. Supply Depots |
| 3. Rear Area Communications | 3. Supply By Air |
| 4. Port Operation | 4. Military Chaplain |
| 5. Military Police-Traffic Control | 5. Airfield Construction |
| 6. Engineer Heavy Bridge | 6. Medical Corps |

The maps were designed by Dean Cornwell of New York City from data

prepared by The American Battle Monuments Commission. They were fabricated by the Pandolfini Company of Pietrasanta, Italy. The panels were both designed and executed by Dean Cornwell.

At the far (north) end of the building is the chapel. The west wall bears the dedication:

1941-1945 IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Engraved on the opposite wall is this prayer abridged from that ascribed to Cardinal Newman:

O LORD SUPPORT US ALL THE DAY LONG UNTIL THE SHADOWS LENGTHEN AND OUR WORK IS DONE ★ THEN IN THY MERCY GRANT US A SAFE LODGING AND A HOLY REST AND PEACE AT THE LAST.

Outlined in gilt metal against the white Carrara marble wall above the altar, and illuminated through the oculus in the ceiling is an angel, designed by Dean Cornwell and executed by Kersten-Leroy of Maastricht.

The altar also is of Carrara marble. On each side of the chapel is a United States flag and a bronze screen into which have been cast the insignia of the principal major units which operated in Northwest Europe; viz, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force; U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe; European Theater of Operations; 12th Army Group, 6th Army Group; Eighth Air Force; First Army; Ninth Air Force; Third Army; Seventh Army; Ninth Army. The chapel chairs and prie-dieu are of ebonized birchwood, fabricated in Rome, Italy, by A. Patriarca.

To the right and left of the chapel are stainless-steel doors leading outside to the north end of the memorial podium.

On the north facade of the memorial the shoulder insignia of the major military units again appear; here they are of colored mosaic set in the Portland

Whitbed stone and grouped around a classic helmet. Beneath them is the inscription:

TO THE SILENT HOST WHO ENDURED
ALL AND GAVE ALL THAT MANKIND
MIGHT LIVE IN FREEDOM AND IN PEACE

THE NAMES OF THE MISSING

The names and particulars of 462 of our Missing are engraved in 12 large slabs of dark gray granite set slightly above the podium, 6 on each of the east and west sides of the memorial:

United States Army & Army Air Forces*-----	447
United States Navy-----	15

These men gave their lives in the service of their country, but their remains have not been recovered and identified. Their names include men from 45 different States as well as the District of Columbia. Above these names this inscription is engraved upon the sides of the memorial:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF
AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN
THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND
WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES ☆
1941-1945

On the east side, this is added:

IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR
VALOR

On the west side, this is added:

IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR
SACRIFICE

The memorial podium is flanked by masses of rhododendrons bordered by dwarf roses and boxwood edging, and backed by clipped purple beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*) hedges.

*It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.

THE GRAVES AREA

From the base of the memorial podium a flight of broad steps flanked by groups of golden Yew (*Taxus Baccata elegantissima*) leads down to the graves area. The headstones are set in four plots together arranged in the form of a huge Greek cross, but separated by two broad intersecting paths.

These Dead, who gave their lives in our country's service, came from almost every State in the Union as well as from the District of Columbia, Canada, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Philippine Islands, and the British West Indies. Seven hundred and forty-six of the headstones mark the graves of "Unknowns." Among the headstones also are those of 11 instances in which 2 brothers are buried side by side. There are also three cases in which two identified airmen are buried in single graves; the headstones in these cases are inscribed: HERE REST IN HONORED GLORY TWO COMRADES IN ARMS. Bronze plaques bearing their names and particulars are set in the ground before the headstones.

The reentrants of the huge cross formed by the headstone pattern are planted with groups of Oak, Beech, Hornbeam and Tulip Trees, intended to extend the natural woodland enframement, and the entire burial area is surrounded on four sides by wide borders of shrub roses (*Rosa rugosa*).

At the east end of the central transverse path is a bronze figure symbolizing American youth, designed by C. Paul Jennewein and cast by Bruno Bearzi of Florence, Italy.

The burial area and its axial path gently slope down to the flagstaff and its platform at the north end of the cemetery. Groups of Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*), Caucasian Fir (*Abies Nordmanniana*), and Elm form the background for this feature. A transverse path leads westward to the linden avenue which intersects the path at the head of the burial area.

Construction of the cemetery and memorial was completed in 1962.



*Youth Triumphant Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)*

AMERICAN MILITARY Cemeteries & Memorials OF WORLD WAR II

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible

for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight



To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.¹

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next-of-kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the

cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

¹ These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Waregem, Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary"

cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations.

The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Cambridge, England	3,811 including	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including	95	498
Epinal, France	5,255 including	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avoild, Moselle), France.	10,489 including	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including	105	1, 720
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,989 including	89	451
Ardenes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,279 including	744	462
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	5,076 including	101	370
Florence, Italy	4,402 including	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,862 including	488	3, 094
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including	240	3, 724
Philippines (near Manila)	17,182 including	3, 744	36, 279

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.²

The following World War II cemeteries are maintained by the Department of the Army:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Honolulu, T. H. ³	13,510 including	2, 009	18, 106
Puerto Rico	69
Sitka, Alaska	72 including	5

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each

to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

² See page 18 concerning World War II memorial.

³ See page 21 concerning memorial.



integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service

in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next-of-kin, were to remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been



virtually completed, the cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced-concrete beams on piles

to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water-supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should embody these features:

A small devotional chapel.

Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.

A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "Key-Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan". Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these Key-Maps each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American

sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the Memorials all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

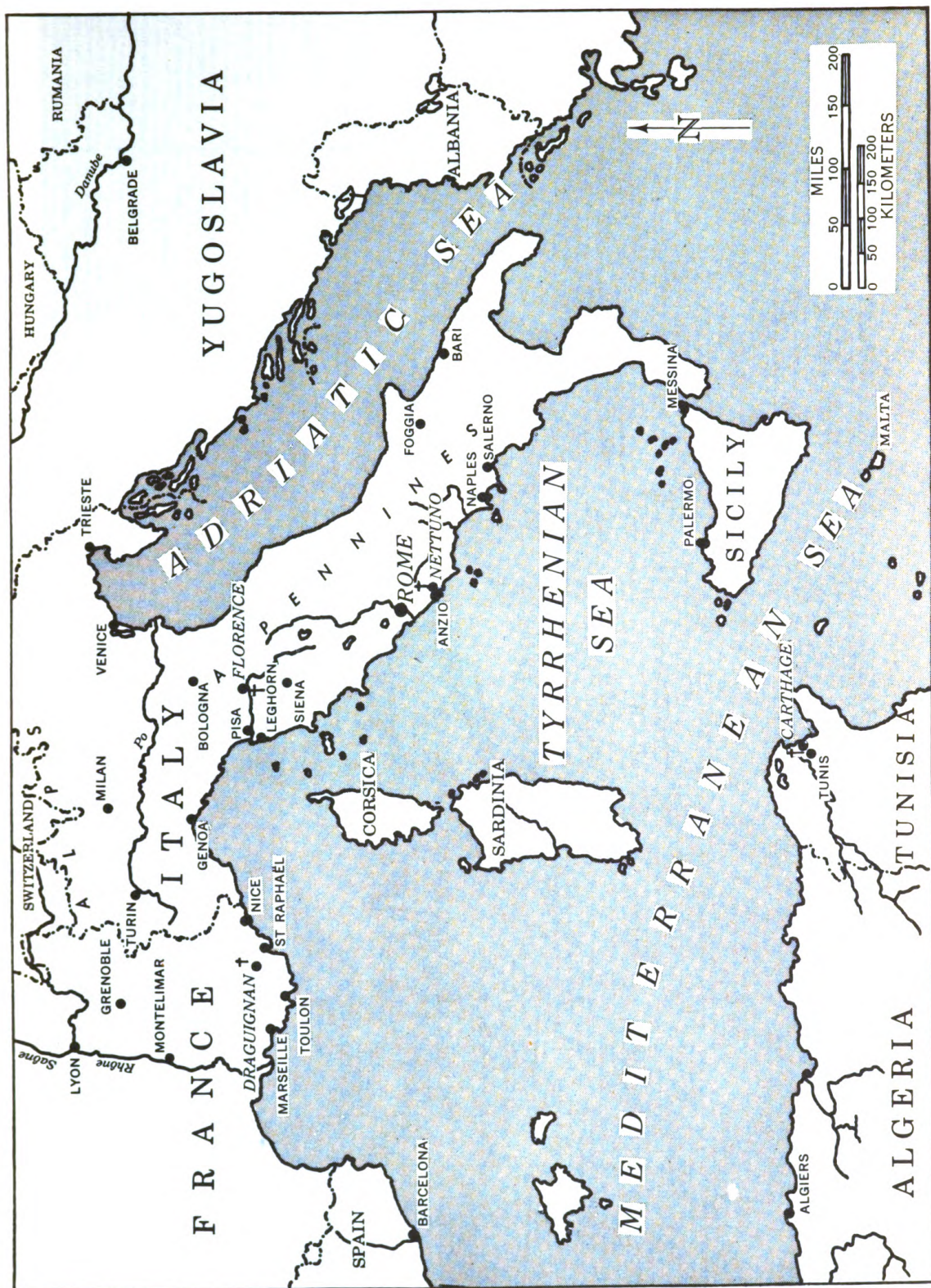
Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philippines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: **HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.**

The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted





"Memory"—World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 360,817 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,808 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 175,110 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,483 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,917 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION * * * LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coasts of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their Country their names and particulars are to be inscribed on a memorial to be erected at New York.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country off the west coasts of the Americas will be recorded at a memorial to be erected at San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, is erecting a memorial therein, similar to those built in the other overseas cemeteries. Buried here are 13,507 Dead of World War II who died in the military operations in the Pacific Ocean area. The memorial records the names of 18,093 Missing of World War II and 8,107 Missing in Korea. The memorial will also embody the customary chapel and maps.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign

countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund", money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission". Requests should be addressed to the Commission's Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno) and North Africa (Carthage) Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local

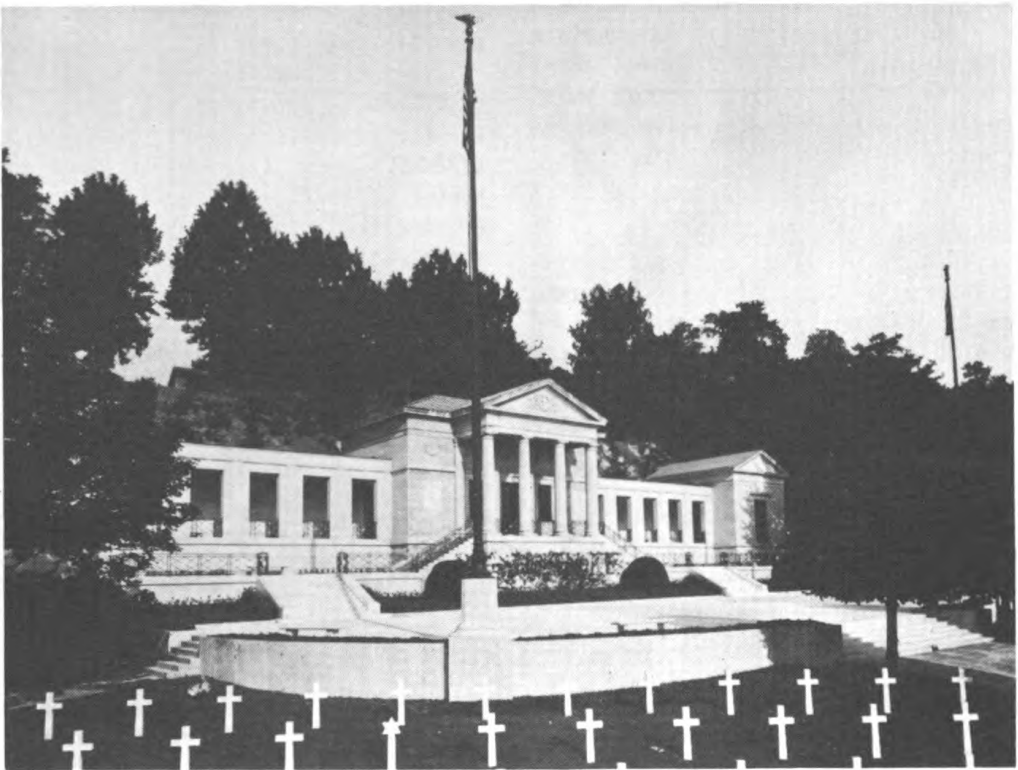
florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.



THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

United States Office

Washington 25, D. C.
Telephone: Liberty 5-6700
Extension 63679
Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

Mediterranean Office

American Embassy,
Via Veneto, Rome
Telephone: 4674, Extension 277
Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

European Office

20 rue Quentin Bauchart
Paris, 8^e, France
Telephone: Balzac 0700
Telegrams: Monuments, Paris

Philippine Office

American Military Cemetery,
Manila, P. I.
Telephone: 5-02-12
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM, Manila,
P. I.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (October 1961)

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Thomas C. Kinkaid, *Vice Chairman*
Leslie L. Biffle
Alexander A. Vandegrift
Charles E. Potter
Carl Spaatz

Joseph C. Duke
T. Harry Gatton
Mrs. Charles G. Peters
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Burnet R. Maybank	1946-53	X. H. Price, <i>Secretary</i>	1923-38
Joseph C. Baldwin	1946-53		

Consulting Architects

Paul P. Cret (World War I program)
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (World War II program)

Consulting Landscape Architect

Markley Stevenson (World War II program)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (World War II program)

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